the eastern Pacific, SW of Cabo San Lucas, Baja California, Mexico. A fossil species, *L. morozakiensis* Itoigawa, Nishimoto and Tomida, 1977, is known from the Miocene Morozaki group of central Japan.

Lepidopleurus bartletti is quite similar to *L. scrippsianus* from which it differs in 1) more delicate, less rugose valves, 2) posterior edge of valves forming much wider angle, 3) lateral areas much less accentuated, 4) extremely flat end valves, 5) anterior mucro, and 6) valve covering cuticle [not seen in specimens of *L. scrippsianus*], giving *bartelli*'s valves a microgranular appearance which contrasts with the sculptureless, chalky tegmental surface beneath. Notable features common to *L. bartletti* and *L. scrippsianus* are 1) girdle elements, 2) girdle undersurface reduced to cuticle without spicules or scales, and 3) radula with unusually shaped median teeth and rake-like spatulate teeth.

The species is named *bartletti* in honor of the USNS *Bartlett* for her central role in this study of the Venezuela Basin.

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A NEW SPECIES OF *LYRIA* (GASTROPODA: VOLUTIDAE) FROM THE ARABIAN SEA

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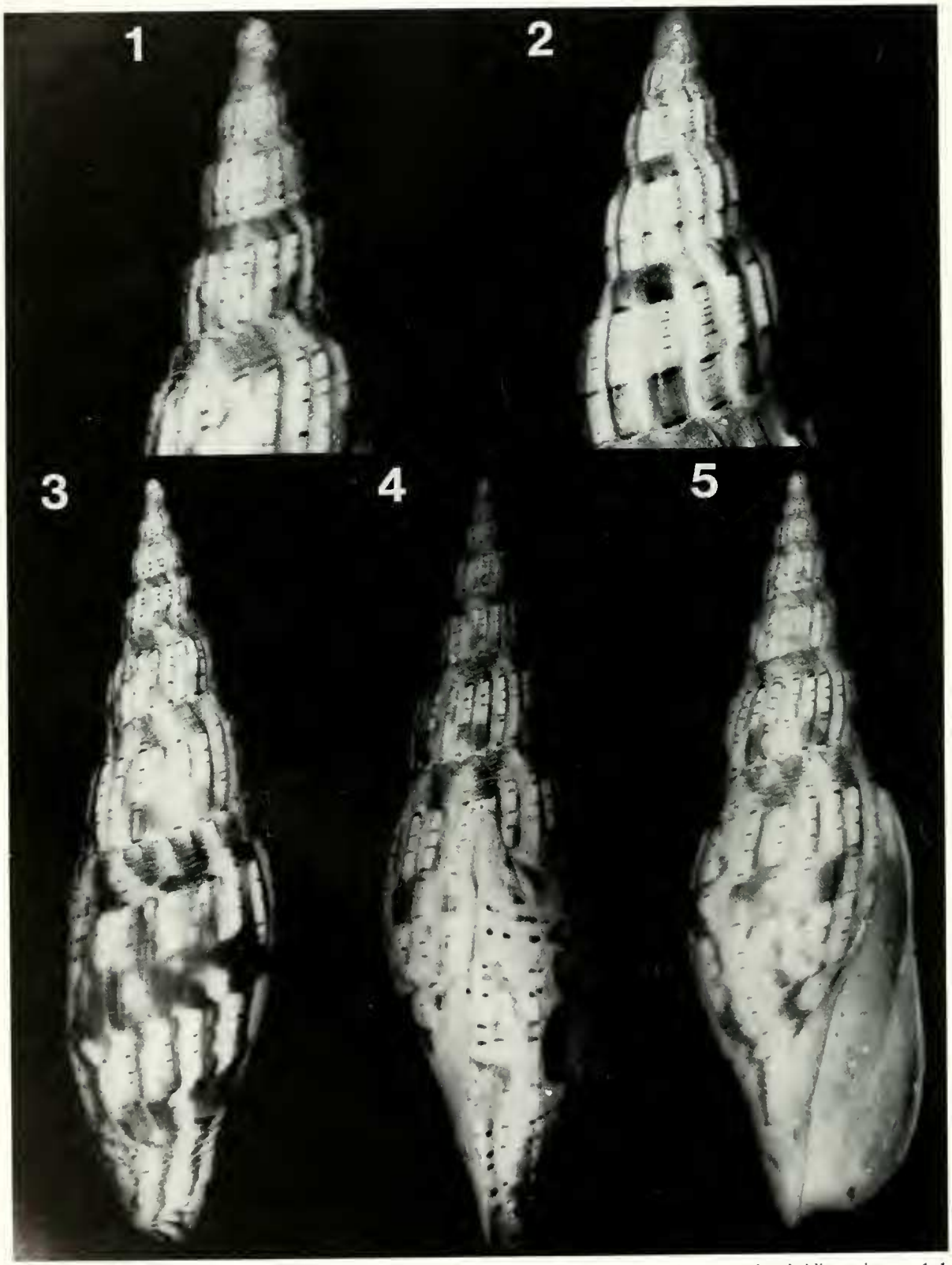
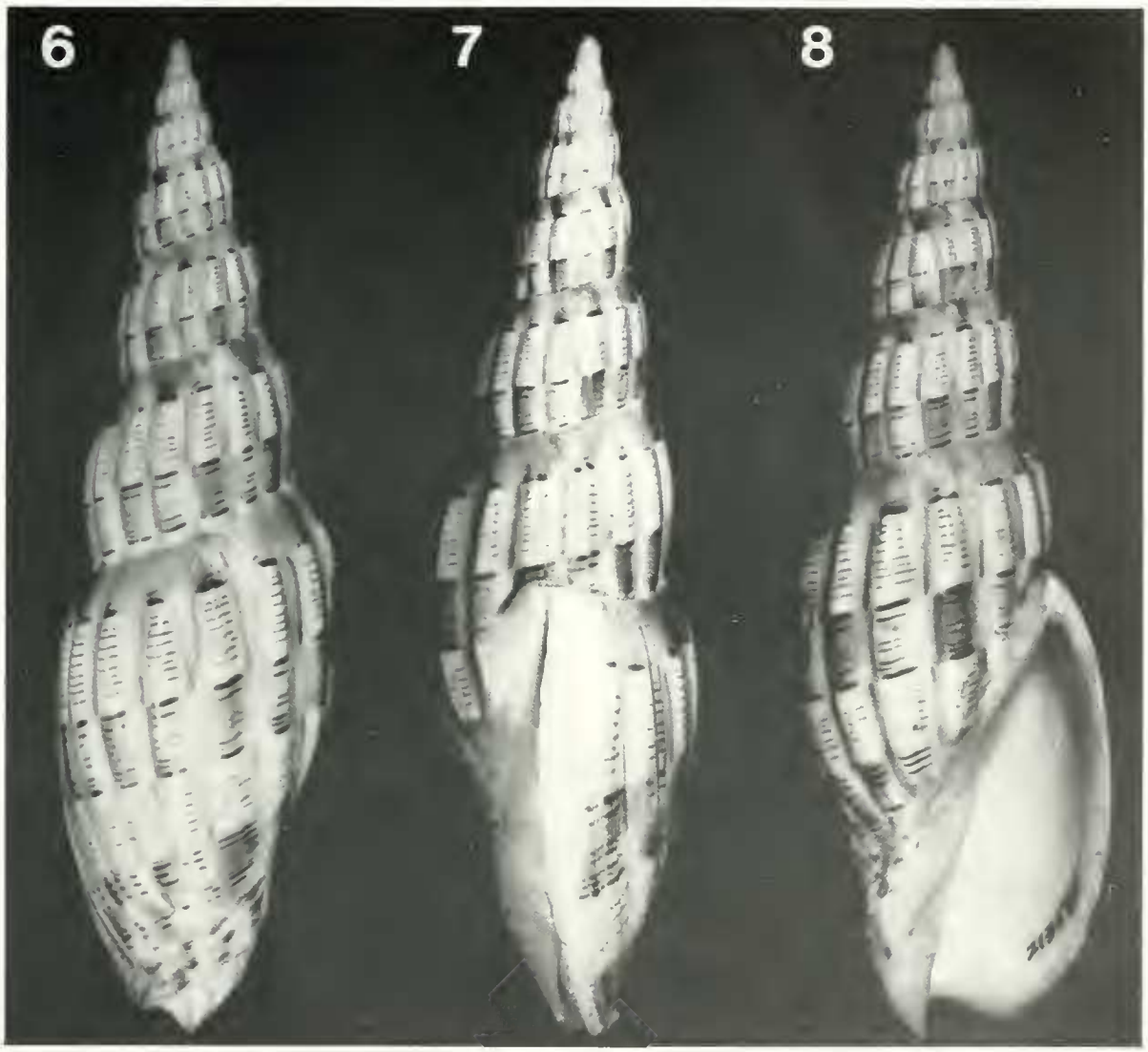
ABSTRACT

Lyria leslieboschae, *new species, is described from off Masirah Island, Sultanate of Oman, Arabian Sea. Known only from a few beach specimens, this new taxon is distinguished by discrete differences in shell morphology from the superficially similar species,* Lyria lyraeformis *(Swainson, 1821), which occurs off the coast of Kenya, East Africa.*

Donald and Eloise Bosch resided for nearly thirty years in Oman, where she was a teacher and he was a practicing physician. During this time, they became knowledgable shell collectors and eventually co-authored an illustrated guide, "Seashells of Oman", which was published in 1983. Among specimens they recently submitted to us for study were four examples of a new



FIGS. 1, 3-5. Holotype of *Lyria lesliebaschae* new species, AMNH no. 221655. **3-5,** dorsal, apertural and oblique views, ×1. **1,** detail of early whorls, ×2.



FIGS. 2, 6-8, *Lyria lyraeformis* (Swainson, 1821), trawled off the coast of Kenya, AMNH 213583. 6-8, dorsal, apertural, and oblique views, ×1. 2, detail of early whorls, ×2.

species of *Lyria* found for the first time in January, 1985, at Masirah Island. We are extremely pleased to name this exquisite volute in honor of their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Leslie Bosch, who actively participated, together with her husband, David, on ten annual collecting expeditions of the Bosch family to this locality.

Lyria leslieboschae *new species*
Figs. 1, 3-5

Diagnosis: In outline and general appearance the shell resembles *Lyria lyraeformis* (Swainson, 1821, pl. 54, 2 figs.; Weaver and duPont, 1970, pl. 5 A, B; Abbott and Dance, 1982, p. 213, 1 fig.; and Okutani, 1983, pl. 31, fig. 8; here illustrated, figs. 2, 6-8), but differs in possessing a blunt, bulbous nucleus, which lacks a calcarella (cf. figs. 1, 2), an anal canal that is narrow, open and flares posteriorly to the region just below the subsutural spiral band (cf. figs. 4, 7), as well as by axial sculpture that is less strongly developed on the body whorl, and a distinctive color pattern that is more diffused.

Description of holotype, figures 1, 3-5: Shell large for genus, attaining 130 mm in height, elongate-fusiform, spire high, attenuated. Nucleus of 2½ smooth whorls, without a calcarella. Teleoconch of 7½ rounded whorls, in-

dented at the suture; axial sculpture weakly developed on body whorl, numbering 21 on penultimate whorl, more evenly defined on the early whorls than on the penultimate and body whorls. Spiral sculpture best expressed on the wide, spirally indented subsutural bands, each with 6 spiral lirae acutely raised at the points of alignment with the axial ribs. Aperture narrow, gaping anteriorly, with a short wide siphonal canal, terminating posteriorly in a long, narrow, open anal canal, near the base of the spiral band below the suture. Columella with three anterior plaits; parietal region without plaits. Exterior surface above the siphonal canal with 7 spiral ridges.

Base color a cream-tan, overlaid with interrupted bands of reddish brown formed in the subsutural areas and on the medial and basal regions of the body whorl. Reddish brown spiral lines on the axial ribs. Reddish brown irregular axial lines on the nucleus. Interior of aperture and columella glossy, colored a tannish cream, with a bluish tint. The coloration of live-taken specimens can be expected to be more vividly expressed than in this well-preserved beach specimen, which had several large colonies of bryozoa encrusting the interior of the aperture at the time of collection.

Nothing is known of the radula or soft parts.

Measurements: Holotype, AMNH no. 221655, 129.3 mm in height, 38.4 mm in width. Paratypes, AMNH no. 221656, Paratype A, 85.5 mm in height, 31.3 mm in width, Paratype B, 87.9 mm in height, 31.9 mm in width, Paratype C, 91.8 mm in height, 29.4 mm in width. (The paratypes lack complete spires).

Type locality: About 8 km south of the village of Haql, on the southeastern coast of Masirah Island, Oman.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality.

Remarks: The only known specimens were washed ashore by the heavy surf on the Indian Ocean side of the island. On this exposed beach, Dr. Bosch (*in litteris,* May 9, 1986) also reported finding dead specimens of *Festilyria festiva* (Lamarck, 1811) and *Conus lischkeanus* cf. *tropicensis* Coomans and Filmer, 1985, species which are known to occur in moderately deep offshore waters. The present species apparently lives at moderate depths and will require SCUBA diving and/or dredging operations to collect living specimens.

Acknowledgments

We thank Dr. and Mrs. Bosch for their kindness in calling to our attention this most elegant addition to the Volutidae and for depositing the typological specimens in the type collection of mollusks of the American Museum of Natural History. We also thank Stephanie Crooms for word-processing the manuscript and Stephen Butler for the photography.

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BOOK REVIEW

Hong Kong Seashells by John D. Orr. 1985. Urban Council, Hong Kong. 122 pp., 94 color photos. Paperback.

The author presents 60 beautiful, close-up photographs of living specimens of cowries, olives, cones, *Strombus* conchs and helmet shells, as well as the shells of 84 other common, shallow water bivalves and gastropods of the Hong Kong area. Hints on collecting, classifying and studying mollusks are included. The spectacular photographs of living specimens make up for the few included species, lack of authors and dates, and occasional typographical errors. *Cymatium clandestinum* on page 102 is really a worn *Cantharus (Pollia)* probably *undosa* (Linnaeus, 1758).–*R. T. Abbott.*